

By Mr. HOFFECKER: A bill (H. R. 12507) granting an increase of pension to Ezekiel Dawson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RANDELL: A bill (H. R. 12508) for the relief of John McDonnell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KLEBERG: A bill (H. R. 12509) for the relief of Maria Thornton, residuary legatee of Richard Miller, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: Petition of J. D. Moffat and other citizens of Washington County, Pa., in favor of an amendment to the Constitution against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ADAMSON: Petition of O. Wyrn and other citizens of Coweta County, Ga., to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Mrs. N. T. Hardy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Temple Drug Company, of Temple, Ga., for the repeal of the special tax on proprietary medicines, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURKETT: Papers to accompany House bill to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James Plymate—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of John T. Bretz—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Henry G. Wheeler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CORLISS: Petition of E. T. Carrington, commander Loyal Legion of Michigan, praying for the passage of House bill No. 5499, for the relief of the officers of the Revenue-Cutter Service—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COUSINS: Resolutions of citizens of Shellburg, Iowa, in favor of provision to prohibit the importation of intoxicating liquors into countries chiefly inhabited by native races—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. CROWLEY: Paper to accompany House bill No. 3759, to correct the military record of David Horner, of Olney, Ill.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GAMBLE: Petition of Garrett Droppers, president, and other members of the faculty of the University of South Dakota, favoring the passage of House bill No. 11350, to establish the national standardizing bureau—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. GASTON: Petition of Anna C. McDonald and others, for forestry reserve and national park in Minnesota—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HAMILTON: Resolutions of the Kalamazoo Presbytery, Michigan, favoring anti-polygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of the First Presbyterian Church of Plainwell, Mich., against the sale of intoxicating liquors in our new possessions—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSTON: Petition of C. F. Cook, heir of John Cook, deceased, late of West Virginia, for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KETCHAM: Petition of 37 citizens of Carmel, N. Y., favoring anti-polygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LACEY: Petition of Post No. 72, Grand Army of the Republic, of Eldon, Iowa, favoring the passage of a service-pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LYBRAND: Resolutions of Stoker Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Ohio, indorsing House bill No. 5779, relating to appointments in the Government service—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. MAHON: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Henry C. Wolfe—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MANN: Papers to accompany House bill No. 3568, for the relief of Sarah Maley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts: Petition of 24 veterans of the civil war, of Essex County, Mass., in favor of pensioning Union soldiers who were confined in Confederate prisons during the civil war, and for compensating such soldiers for the period confined—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAY of New York: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Kiester, Minn., for the passage of the Bowserock bill—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Amanda Northrop, of Binghamton, N. Y., widow of William T. Northrop, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Ada L. McFarland, of Binghamton, N. Y., widow of Solomon F. McFarland, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of Advance Grange, No. 2100, Patrons of Husbandry, of Fremont, Ind., favoring pure-food legislation—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RYAN of New York: Petition of Rev. George B. Newcomb and others, of Buffalo, N. Y., in favor of the anti-polygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: Petition of the estate of John W. Livesay, deceased, of Missouri, for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SIBLEY: Petitions of druggists of Warren County, Pa., for the repeal of the special tax on proprietary medicines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of citizens of Warren, Pa., in favor of the anti-polygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VREELAND: Petition of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Falconer, N. Y., in relation to the exclusion of all spirituous liquors from our insular possessions—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. YOUNG: Petition of Barker & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., urging a reduction of the war-revenue tax of June 13, 1898—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, December 8, 1900.

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

The following prayer was offered by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.:

O thou great Spirit, in whom we live and move and have our being, through whose influence all progress is due, make us more susceptible, that we may go forward to greater manhood; that when the time comes that we shall depart this life we shall have left behind us a record worthy of Christian manhood. Hear us, and answer us in the name of Christ, the Lord. Amen.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read, corrected, and approved.

CHAIRMANSHIP OF COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays the following communication before the House for its information:

COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES,
Washington, December 7, 1900.

SIR: I am instructed by the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House to inform you that by the unanimous vote of the committee at its session this morning, a quorum being present, Hon. GEORGE EDMUND FOSS was unanimously chosen as chairman of the said committee, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. CHARLES A. BOUTELLE.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

J. E. HALL,

Clerk Committee on Naval Affairs.

Hon. D. B. HENDERSON,

Speaker House of Representatives.

DISTILLATION OF BRANDY FROM CHERRIES.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call up and have unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill which belongs to the Committee of the Whole. It is a bill to amend section 3255 of the Revised Statutes, and would place brandy made from cherries on the same basis as brandy made from berries, apples, and other fruits. That is the only change made by the proposed bill, and it comes from the Committee on Ways and Means. I ask unanimous consent to consider the bill in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to consider this bill in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The bill was read, as follows:

A bill (H. R. 12231) to amend section 3255 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, concerning the distilling of brandy from fruits.

Be it enacted, etc., That section 3255 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 3255. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may exempt distillers of brandy made exclusively from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, or cherries from any provision of this title relating to the manufacture of spirits, except as to the tax thereon, when, in his judgment, it may seem expedient to do so."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. PAYNE. As I stated, Mr. Speaker, the only change made in the existing law would apply the same rule to brandy distilled from cherries as already applies under this statute to brandies distilled from other fruits. Cherries seem to have been omitted in the original statute.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and

being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. PAYNE, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

RECESS.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that a recess be taken until 1 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 8 minutes) the House was declared in recess.

DEATH OF HON. ALFRED C. HARMER.

After the recess,

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report to the House the special order for this hour.

The Clerk read as follows:

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM, by unanimous consent, it was ordered that Saturday, at 1 p. m., the 8th day of December, be set apart for the purpose of paying tribute to the memory of Hon. ALFRED C. HARMER, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I have sent to the Clerk's desk the resolutions which I desire to submit to the House.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolutions.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended that opportunity may be given for tributes to the memory of Hon. ALFRED C. HARMER, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That as a particular mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, and in recognition of his eminent abilities as a distinguished public servant, the House, at the conclusion of these memorial proceedings, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, in this great Hall, where our late colleague and associate, ALFRED C. HARMER, with rare fidelity to his public trusts, did good work, we have assembled to-day to express a loving and affectionate farewell and to pay tribute to a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania, late a member of this body, who for years—more than a quarter of a century—held the confidence of his immediate constituency, the high esteem of associate Representatives in fourteen Congresses, and who, on the 6th day of March, 1900, after a long and painful illness, passed away to join the unreturning caravan "to where," beyond these voices, "there is rest."

He was born August 8, 1825, in Germantown, Pa., a township in the county of Philadelphia which in later years became a part of the city of Philadelphia. At an exceptionally early age—before he was 20—he began his active business career in independent enterprise, which developed in a short time into a large wholesale establishment.

In his young years—in fact, we all know, even to the days nearing his final departure—he was marked by handsome face, commanding form, and genial comradeship, always conspicuous in the gatherings of his friends and public assemblages.

At the age of 21 he was elected a director of the public schools of Germantown and a few years later a member of the city councils of Philadelphia—most distinguished honors for a very young man. Although of the youngest, if not the youngest, of that body, by his watchful care over the interests of his people, by his sound judgment, and by his patient energy he soon associated himself with and became one of the leaders and strong men of the city legislature.

About that time Philadelphia held stock in the North Pennsylvania Railroad to the amount of \$1,400,000. So great was the confidence in his integrity that he was elected three times by the councils of the city as a director to protect and watch over the interests of the city in the great corporation.

In 1860, as a candidate of the People's Party, successor to the old Whig party, he was elected recorder of deeds for the city of Philadelphia. He filled this important trust with his usual fidelity and untiring industry, while during all the years of the civil war he devoted much of his time and active energy to the cause of the Union, raising funds and equipping large numbers of soldiers in the field.

In the summer of 1870 he received the nomination of the Republican party for Congress for the Fifth Pennsylvania district and was elected a member of the Forty-third Congress. This was the beginning of his long and useful Congressional career, exceeded in the history of this body by but few men, and identified with legislation as important as any quarter of a century's work in the history of the nation.

From 1871 until the date of his death, twenty-seven years of service, there was but one Congress for which he met defeat, and that occurred by reason of two Republicans antagonizing each other in the district. The Democratic candidate polled a larger vote than either in a district whose normal Republican majority was 7,000.

While Mr. HARMER was recognized as a Representative of positive force and accepted ability in the House, he rarely entered upon general debate or word contests upon the floor. He was one—and there are many of like character in every Congress—whose work and results aimed for were reached in the committee room, a contribution as valuable to good legislation as oratory or prepared argument. His committee associates regarded him as a colleague always punctual, full of industry, watchful of the interests of his great State and industrial city, sound in judgment, clear in the expression of his convictions, fearless and aggressive, though most patient, and distinguished for his integrity, good purposes, zeal, and fidelity.

The records of the many Congresses in which he served as a Representative will show by his votes that at all times he exhibited good judgment, that he was true to his party convictions, and that he was always a patriot. To no division or part of his constituency did he show more faithful solicitude and devote more personal labor than to the soldiers and widows of our wars since 1861. He made their claims and privileges immediate and special. In every case he wrote an autograph letter to the claimant, with words of interest, sympathy, and hope. He pressed those cases personally and never rested until a fair and just judgment was rendered. Every soldier and soldier's widow among his people mourned for him when he died. They felt that they had lost their best friend. I trust his honorable successor will feel that in the obligations that will press upon him his richest legacy will be to take up and continue ALFRED C. HARMER'S work for the old soldiers, their widows and orphans.

He was one of a group of four men in the House, all born in the city of Philadelphia, whose combined service reached the aggregate of one hundred and twelve years, commencing in 1861 and ending in 1900, two of whom served twenty-nine years, and two of whom served twenty-seven years, with but one Congress wherein there was defeat: William D. Kelley, who served twenty-nine years continuously; Samuel J. Randall, who served twenty-seven years continuously; Charles O'Neill, who served twenty-nine years, and our lamented colleague of this Congress, Mr. HARMER, who served twenty-seven years, each of the two latter with one Congress of defeat. All were exceptionally strong men, influential in the House, and possessing the confidence, approval, and affection of their constituents. Let their names go into the history of this House as exceptional in work well done, as well as exceptional in the great confidence of their respective constituencies.

When, with trembling hand and voice filled with serious sadness and emotion, Mr. HARMER had administered the oath of office to the Speaker of this House, on returning to his seat near the rostrum, with tears in his eyes and in faltering tones he said to me, "This closes my public life—so near the end of my life physical. My work is done, and the curtain falls."

We send greetings to-day, dear colleague and friend. The work you did for so many years was work well done. Your people loved you, and they remember you with affectionate devotion. The record of your active, earnest life will ever remain a part of your country's history.

In words eloquent and impressive the pastor of his church, concluding the funeral services at the home of our colleague, in the hearing of thousands of his friends, thus spoke:

Lastly, I would speak of him as a believer. In youth he owned his faith in Christ, and in old age he shrank not when he came to the valley of death's shade; and after all, as he believed, death is but a shadow. He adopted Whittier's words—

"On easy terms with law and fate,
For what must be I calmly wait,
And trust the path I can not see—
That God is good sufficeth me."

And so he passed away as one long absent from his home who hears his father's summons in a foreign land and gladly hastens to obey, in sorrow only for the friends he leaves behind. We dry our tears and give him joy. With honor's chaplet long upon his brow, he went away to change it for a crown of immortality.

The curtain falls. Farewell!

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, far more than endearing was our departed friend to his associates. He had all the lovable qualities so characteristic of his Quaker ancestry. Indeed, the spirit of William Penn was the light of his existence. It seemed to permeate him, body and soul. His temperament was as even as the temperature of tropical seas and his disposition as genial as the breezes of summer. He gleaned his friendships silently and unconsciously. They were a part of his being, and as lasting as his soul itself. His sympathies were easily awakened and his generosity almost proverbial. With him life was a quiet stream, winding its way between the hills of adversity, rippling through the meadows of peaceful industry and strict integrity, until it reached the boundless ocean of eternity. It had no rapids, no cataracts, no great freshets. Its banks were fringed with flowers, and shaded with elms and maples. He had the spirit of a philanthropist and the serenity of a philosopher. Forty-four years had he trodden the highways of public life in the sunlight

of popular favor without encountering storms and cyclones. Showers there were, but only enough to produce flowers and add zest to life. Twenty-seven of these forty-four years were spent in this House. The service was arduous and faithful, but silently and conscientiously performed.

Mr. HARMER was par excellence the silent man of the House. He never ventured into the paths of oratory, but paid the strictest attention to the wants of his constituents. His life work was performed in the privacy of the committee room rather than on the floor of the House. He was a true representative of the City of Brotherly Love. He witnessed many an exciting scene in our legislative annals, and remained a quiet spectator, guided by common sense and unruffled with anger. In his Congressional career he sat under the rulings of nine Speakers and saw eight Presidents inaugurated. It was probably the proudest moment of his life when, as Father of the House, he administered the oath to the present occupant of the chair. It was his last public duty, performed while standing on the brink of the grave. It was a striking exhibition of Philadelphia's appreciation of the services of her Congressional delegation. Three times in succession had she supplied Congress with a Father of the House. Talented William D. Kelley had been succeeded by cheery and lovable Charles O'Neill, who in his turn had given place to his estimable colleague, ALFRED C. HARMER, and now HARMER in his turn has departed, leaving the mantle with another colleague, who has served twenty-two years without a break.

But, Mr. Speaker, there was one trait about our friend, now in the unknown world, that peculiarly endeared him to every American heart. It was his unswerving devotion to his country. Placid and undisturbed he heard the fierce discussions attending the consideration of the "force bills" under the rulings of those great Speakers from Maine, Thomas B. Reed and James G. Blaine. He listened to many almost interminable tariff debates without showing the least impatience. When the very foundations of the Republic were shaken by the uproar attending the seating of Rutherford B. Hayes he remained as tranquil as an Indian summer. But his emotions were stirred to their inmost depths when war with Spain was declared and Liberty rescued Cuba from the talons of Despotism. It was a war for humanity. He recognized the spirit of the age. By vote and action he supported the war, straining every nerve toward a successful result. There was no alloy in his patriotism. Love of country filled his heart more completely than any other emotion.

In one respect our dear friend was unique. Unlike the rest of us, he never made a speech, and, unlike many of us, he impressed himself upon the legislation of the country. His services were varied and wide in scope. Twelve years was he a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs; twelve years was he a valued worker in the Committee on the District of Columbia; four years did he serve on the Committee on Foreign Affairs; two years on Coinage, Weights, and Measures; four years on Pacific Railroads; two years on Indian Affairs, and six years was chairman of the Committee on the Library. Aside from these, he served for a score of years on numerous select and minor committees vitally affecting the interests of the country. It was while I was associated with him in the Committee on the Library that I first appreciated the extent and variety of his services to the nation. Few men have had more experience in Congressional life. It was a pleasure to sit with him in committee. The spirit of brotherly kindness was always present, and the burden of work was ever alleviated by the sunshine of his presence.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. HARMER's love of his country was only equaled by his love for his family. A more devoted husband and a more kind and indulgent father never blessed the earth. To them his loss is irreparable. But death has discharged him from all earthly duties, and naught remains but his memory. We shall miss him; his constituents will miss him; the country will miss him. May we all meet him in the blest hereafter with a consciousness of duty as faithfully performed.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, when it was suggested to me that upon this occasion I should address a few words of eulogy to the House upon the memory of our departed colleague, I could not refuse to comply; and yet I come with no prepared words, but only to contribute a few sentences to this occasion.

When I came to the House of Representatives, in the Forty-ninth Congress, I found General HARMER an old, experienced member, and I became acquainted with him through availing myself of his kindness, his generosity, and his great knowledge of the details of the business and affairs of Congress. I knew him intimately until the time of his death. One of the pleasantest memories of my career here will be that I had in some degree at least his confidence and enjoyed in some degree his friendship.

He had become noted for his silence before I came to Congress. If he ever made a speech in this House, he made it before I came. But he was recognized at all times as a man of thorough ability

in the matter of mastering the details of legislation. At least that was true of him until the very close of his career.

In this connection I wish to deflect a moment from discussing the character of the deceased to speak of the wonderful effect that the policy of the people of Philadelphia has had upon their own interests and upon the interests of the country. The policy of sending men to Congress for long successive terms of service has been adhered to with greater tenacity in the city and county of Philadelphia than in any other locality in the United States.

I do not suppose that it will be claimed that all of the men who have represented Philadelphia here during the period covering the service of many of us were originally men of the greatest ability, although some of them were men of distinguished character when they came here, and all of them have become men of distinguished ability and character while here, so that it has come to be a fact that there is no city in the United States that has impressed its own views and interests one-half so much upon the legislation of Congress as has the city of Philadelphia. I do not know what is the occult method by which the people there ascertain in the first place the possible capacity of the men they select. But within my knowledge none of those men have failed, and it is a remarkable history, given by the gentleman from New York, that in these successive Representatives Philadelphia has had the honor to have upon the floor of this House that personage distinguished by the friendly but important and conspicuous name of "Father of the House."

At the time I came here Judge Kelley was a member of the House, rapidly going into a physical decline. He lasted, I believe, for but two Congresses after I came. Judge Kelley was a man of remarkable character and ability. I did not know him before I came to Congress, but I have doubted whether it was absolutely inferable from his characteristics that he would become the great leader of a great idea here; but he did.

And while "Charlie O'Neill," as we so fondly called him (for everybody loved him), was not a man of strikingly brilliant attainments, yet he became a man of wonderful influence here, and no man was more influential in matters pertaining to the interests of Philadelphia and of his own State than was he.

And then came General HARMER to this position. Influential he certainly was; kind and loving we always recognized him to be; distinguished by the confidence that his people had in him; and while it is not exactly the proper and necessary corollary of the few remarks which I am making, we are still satisfied that the star of ascendancy in these matters of influence and good-fellowship has not set in the sky of Philadelphia's relations to the House of Representatives. It comes in large part from the character of the men that they select; it comes also from the persistent and cordial support that the people at home give to their Representatives here.

I, too, witnessed the affecting scene at the opening of this House of Representatives. I did not know that General HARMER had said to others what he said to me; but after he had taken his seat at the close of the organization of the House, when he administered the oath to the Speaker, he said in just a word or two, "Good-bye, GROSVENOR; you will never see me do the like of that again." It touched me as I have never been affected by the words of any member of the House; for while I had not witnessed his greatness in debate, I had recognized his influence upon the legislation of the country by his wisdom, by his faithfulness, and by his presence here when he was able to be here.

I think there can be no higher testimonial given to any man who is a member of the House of Representatives than that which was given to General HARMER by his constituency at home. I never knew the details of his political conflicts, if he had any; but I knew that for that long time he came here credentialed by the confidence, the loving confidence, of his constituents. He has gone, and has left behind him a record that ought to be studied by the people of the United States and understood by them. It is a grand commentary upon the criticisms of public men that we hear so much about from the public press and in the public pulpit and from the public forum that a great city, sometimes criticised bitterly in the heat of political contests, has sent to this House of Representatives a column of men, a galaxy of men, such as Randall and Kelley and HARMER and O'Neill, dead; and I might add the names of those who are living. Yet, in all this period of scandal and detraction, the faithfulness, the honor, the integrity of that cluster of men has never been criticised. It goes to show that the attacks upon the public men of America—the sneers and criticisms upon public men—have in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, when applied to the Congress of the United States, been unfair and unjust. I gladly testify my fond remembrance and great appreciation of the high character and loveliness of the deceased.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, a man who for thirty long years retained the confidence of the people of his district and held the respect and affection of the members of this House needs no

eulogy at the hands of any man, but so long as this honorable House deems it proper to set apart a day for memorial exercises to its deceased members, I can not refrain from laying my tribute on the bier of my late venerable colleague. ALFRED C. HARMER was no ordinary man. He belonged to that class of citizens who entered public life with the strong determination to do what was right and to represent the interests intrusted to his care with energy and fidelity. His career was not of accidental origin. He entered with a fixed purpose to succeed, and his untiring energies, supported by a fine physique, so impressed the people of Philadelphia that they not only retained his services, but rewarded his conscientious performance of his duties by continued promotion.

Mr. HARMER was first elected to the city council of Philadelphia, next as recorder of deeds, a most responsible office, having charge of all the titles to real estate of that city. He was elected to the Forty-second Congress and continually reelected up to the Fifty-sixth. During all this long period he never failed in regular attendance upon the sessions of the House, or of giving his strict attention to the questions under consideration. No constituent ever had to write him a second time to secure attention to his request, and no interview was ever denied an applicant at the Capitol or at his home. Mr. HARMER, so far as I know, never addressed the House during his long incumbency, but as a committee man, where the real work of the session is done, he was most regular in his attendance and took an active part in formulating legislation.

His record as a legislator bears no taint. During his service Congress was besmirched with the *Crédit Mobilier* and star-route frauds; but no man dare associate the name of Pennsylvania's Representative with these corruptions. During his term of service he had as colleagues, Thaddeus Stevens, James K. Moorhead, Edward McPherson, and our still venerable member, GALUSHA A. GROW; Representatives Morrill of Vermont, Dawes of Massachusetts, Logan of Illinois, Windom of Minnesota, Conkling of New York, Garfield of Ohio, and Holman of Indiana. With these men he labored for all the great acts of legislation which reconstructed our country after the rebellion and the great financial questions that preserved the monetary integrity of our Republic.

It was in his private life and actions that he gained so great a hold on his constituents. He loved to see others prosperous and happy. His generous heart had no place for enmity. He was a friend of the poor, their defender and protector, and to-day many a happy household dates its prosperity from some kind act of Mr. HARMER. His agreeable and genial manners drew around him swarms of ardent friends and admirers, adding largely to his popularity as a man of influence and as a politician. His lifelong wish was gratified. He died in harness. His last official act was to administer as Father of the House the oath of office to the new Speaker. After this he failed rapidly in health, and died leaving an example to be added to that of those distinguished sons of Pennsylvania, Kelley, Randall, and O'Neill, who, like him, had outlived all their colleagues, and left long records of usefulness and ability to their city and State.

[Mr. McCLEARY addressed the House. See Appendix.]

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, there are two periods in the life of every public man which provoke attention. If he has enemies or opponents, when he starts out in his public career, seeking high office and public trust, the worst possible phase of his character is ventilated to the world. The tongues of his maligners will run at rapid pace. The defamer of character will know no limit.

The other important period of a public man's life is when his work is done, death claims its own, and he shuffles off this mortal coil and goes hence. It is then that the virtues of the man's life are portrayed. It is then that his morals are held up in a glittering galaxy of beauty. It is pleasing to note, however, that neither one of these periods will apply to the gentleman whom we are eulogizing here today. His character and life were so pure, his deportment was so upright, his deeds were so honorable, that the vilest enemy, if such he had, dared not raise his voice in calumny or slander against him, even though the would-be office seeker desired the position held by ALFRED C. HARMER.

In the second period to which I have referred, it is not at all necessary for those of us who survive him on this floor to say one word in the least exaggerated term. Perhaps in all that we say we shall not be able to state the half that is due the man and the life that he led. It is true that his voice was not frequently heard, perhaps not at all, in speech making in this Hall. It is true also that a little brooklet that flows down the hillside is noisy; whether profitable or not remains for investigation. It is true that the great placid rivers of the country move with silent majesty to the bosom of the broad ocean, bearing commerce for the utility of nations. The latter applies to Mr. HARMER. He was not noisy, but he was grand, useful, noble, in every instance, and in every purpose strictly honest.

Nations, like individuals, can never properly appreciate the services of their great men until they have been called hence never to return. Man breathes freely the pure air with which he is surrounded, and never thinks of the blessings and life-giving qualities it carries until the supply is shut off. We look as a matter of course for the cherished loved ones in our homes day after day as we return from our toil, but never realize how dear they are until there is a vacant chair at the fireside or at the table. So with nations. We are accustomed to receive the results of great men's public lives and look upon them as matters of right, never properly appreciating the true value of such individuals until we follow them for the last time to their final resting place. We have in the person of the late Hon. ALFRED C. HARMER an example in question. For over twenty-seven years his valuable counsel was unstintingly given the nation as a member of this House. No man born and reared as was Mr. HARMER, in the immediate district which he so continuously and so faithfully represented, could hold such a position for the length of time that he was here without having in him the true qualities of honesty, purity of character, faithfulness to friends, unalloying and unswerving fidelity in the discharge of every public trust placed in his hands.

One has said that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country. This adage has been reversed in the case of Mr. HARMER, for nowhere on earth was he honored and respected more than in the midst of those whom he knew longest and knew best.

I shall not attempt to deal with the inner circle of his life, except to say, in passing, that he must have been devoted to all who were near and dear to him, and loved by all who had the honor of his personal acquaintance. The nation loses perhaps one of its oldest and wisest counselors and lawmakers, his native State one of its most devoted and trusted statesmen, his district its ideal Representative, and friends and acquaintances a man of honor and integrity, whose life is worthy the emulation of the young.

With him wrong was a foe; with him right was a duty. He sought to know the right, and always had the courage to do the right; and at the close of a long, eventful, and useful life he was doubtless prepared to receive the divine blessing, "Well done, good and faithful servant," and, looking across the river, to present to the great and good One who rules us all the sheaves of a long and well-spent life, and to receive the benediction of a loving Father in heaven.

Mr. McALEER. Mr. Speaker, we have assembled to-day to express our appreciation of the life, service, and character of our late distinguished colleague, Mr. ALFRED C. HARMER, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. HARMER was born in Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia, his whole life having been spent in that section. The esteem in which he was held was shown by the people among whom he cast his lot repeatedly electing him to positions of responsibility and trust previous to his election to Congress. Time after time were his services recognized, and for a period of twenty-eight years he worked with untiring zeal and an interest that never flagged, gaining, as did his illustrious colleagues, Kelley, Randall, and O'Neill, through length of service, the proud title of Father of the House.

Though not an orator, his marked ability was shown in another direction—in the committee room. There his influence, through knowledge of legislation, made itself felt and was quick to be recognized. In fact, his ability was so well known I hardly think it requires further mention, it being conceded that Mr. HARMER was one of the most faithful Representatives Pennsylvania ever sent to Congress. He commanded the respect, love, and confidence of the people—a man of magnificent presence, of scrupulous integrity, and of marked strength of mind and will, and, at the same time, of rare kindness and gentleness of manner. This same gentleness always characterized him in all his relations of life. He loved his home and family with an undying love, and often in conversation has he told me of the great interest his beloved wife took in his work and the assistance she had given him. In the death of Mr. HARMER his city, his State, and the nation have lost a most efficient and patriotic public servant, a man whose good deeds will live long in the hearts of a grateful people. To his family we tender our sincere sympathy in their irreparable loss, and, although he has gone from us, we shall cherish his memory as that of a true and trusted friend, and look forward to that union in the great hereafter.

In the poet's words, "What a world were this—how unendurable its weight—if they whom death sundered did not meet again."

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, the tribute of respect which the House pays to-day to the memory of ALFRED C. HARMER is more than formal. He had been here so long, he had known so many Representatives, he was known of so many, that it is but natural and proper, now that he has gone, that some should speak feelingly and sincerely of his virtues and his services.

How long he was here, how many he knew, of how much of the history of our country were he and his performances a part! How many great men came here and went hence in the long time from

his entrance to his departure! How many stirring scenes did he witness here! And while a quiet man himself, in his own way and effectively he had his part in all of them. As remarked by one of his colleagues and by the eloquent gentleman from New York [Mr. CUMMINGS], he was not a maker of speeches; he was a performer of deeds. He worked and did not talk.

Mr. Speaker, no one remembers General HARMER except in a kindly way. His course of conduct and his service in the House of Representatives produced none of the heartburnings or annoyances or wounds that so frequently come to us in our public service here. He did nothing to hurt or offend anyone. Believing in transacting the business intrusted to him by his people and by his country quietly and plainly upon the floor and in committee, rather than by engaging in the gladiatorial contests of debaters in the House, in all his long career he escaped the antagonisms, the discomfitures, and the hard feelings which come to so many members who pursue a different course. He went through the many phases of the warfare upon the floor of the House without encountering the obstacles which many others meet, and came from every engagement scathless and serene. He dealt no blows; he fostered no animosities; he received no hurts, for he gave none, and succeeded in securing, as he merited, the good will and affection of his associates here. A pleasant career and a satisfactory one, Mr. Speaker, must we pronounce that of our lamented friend, when we take into consideration all the circumstances connected with his life and service.

That he accomplished much of benefit to his people I have not the slightest doubt. The continued confidence of his constituents, and their love for him; his election time and time again, for fourteen successive terms to this body—how complimentary, how honorable it all appears! Though elected from the same territory, in the main, he was not so often elected by the same constituency; the sons followed the fathers in doing him honor. The unshaken confidence of two generations of electors is a noble tribute to his worth and fitness for the place; to his steadfastness, his truth, and his fidelity. His people were true to him to the end of life, because to life's end he was true to them.

The opinion prevails in many quarters that the public is disposed to be harsh and unjust in its criticisms and judgment of the public services rendered by those elected to public office, and in its treatment of public servants. I am of the opinion, Mr. Speaker, that the reverse of that is absolutely true. It seems to me that the great body politic is kind, charitable, and patient in dealing with those occupying positions of trust and responsibility where there is good reason to believe that they are entitled to favorable consideration. When the public finds a man to be faithful—one who can be depended upon in emergencies, who can be trusted in public life—there is a tendency on the part of the public to continue his incumbency; and it is not singular that sometimes, as in the case of General HARMER, there should grow up in the public mind a strong affection for him and a generous disposition to continue his services as long as possible.

The career of our deceased colleague is an evidence of the truth of the statement I have just made. His service in the House of Representatives affords a most striking illustration of the fact I have suggested. In the beginning of his official career, men of his age and generation elected him to the responsible position then intrusted to him. They continued to do so as they grew older, and, when they passed away from the scene of action, their sons and grandsons, who had grown to appreciate his services, recognized his worth and his character and emulated their fathers in sending him again and again to Congress, supporting their fathers' friend faithfully until he was gathered to his own fathers, at the end of a long career of honorable and useful public service.

Many men occupying positions in public life, who must at stated periods go before the people for their support and reelection, are forced into aggressiveness; they must give and take blows in the open arena, and often go down in the storm of political battle. Many of them must retire wounded in the fray. But the steady support of the constituents of our deceased friend, their trust in him, and his long and efficient career here, accomplished silently, kindly, sweetly, constitute a double tribute—a tribute to them, a tribute to him.

He was the Father of the House—the third Father of the House from the same city of Philadelphia. In speaking to his memory I express the hope of all, I think, that the succeeding Father of the House, also from that great city, the courteous gentleman who first addressed the House upon this occasion, may long be spared to render service to his people and to his country.

Mr. Speaker, as we pause to-day to pay our tribute of respect to the friend that is gone, there come to us sentiments and feelings beyond our power to express or control. How little life is, after all! There comes to us the full appreciation of the fact that in this arena, as in all the battle of life, we must encounter obstacles on every hand whenever we strive to accomplish anything. We appreciate more clearly the fact that there are many shortcomings,

many vain endeavors, many mistakes in the short period allotted to us for the performance of life's duties; and then comes the end for each of us, in turn, of all things temporal, and then the limitless future of another life or the unending doom of nothingness—extinction. Into the future none can peer save with the eye of faith. Of the myriads gone hence we have no tidings from mortal lips. They are in that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns.

Our friend performed well his allotted tasks here. He was gentleness, modesty, and kindness personified. Having lived graciously, honestly, gently, and kindly, he entered the portals of the unknown country without doubt and without fear; and we who remain behind fondly cherish his memory, and kindly, lovingly, trustfully hope that in a higher and better existence his noble spirit may expand and triumph in achievements far beyond the reach of mortals in this mortal existence.

Mr. OTEY. Mr. Speaker, ALFRED C. HARMER is gone to us, it is true; but in the light we can not see, he lives the life that never dies.

Seldom is it that any legislative body mourns the loss of one so mature in its service, so useful in its labors, so fearless amid its turmoils, so gentle and kind amid its discords; seldom one with a record so spotless, a character so pure, an experience so ripe, one so generally known, respected, and beloved; seldom, too, one whose public career was so extended, and whose presence produced such fragrance, whose absence created such void.

My remembrance of him was first as the "Father of the House," standing alone before the first Speaker under whom it was my privilege to serve in this body, as he swore in that exalted officer, in the discharge of which duty his gentleness of manner gave assurance of a "kindlier half to the human heart which kindly deeds might reach."

My last remembrance of him was as he presided over a committee of this body of which I was an humble member, impressing me that his influence was like a gentle tide, making life more pure as it lifted the soul above the sordid problems of life.

My acquaintance with him was incidental; by no means intimate; and far be it from me to attempt any portrayal of his life and character. I knew him only to discern that the life of such a man made life worth living and that the world was better for his having lived. He was embalmed in the innermost shrines of the hearts of those who knew him best, and the honors crowded on him were purchased only with merit. His position, whether high or low, was ever dignified by his good deeds and graced by the fruit of his virtues. As I saw him, and as I knew him, his life reflected the tints of heaven's own light, being clothed in the pure white garment of truth, that effluence of the divine ray which shed light on the paths he pursued.

His great heart was like an exhaustless urn, pouring forth never-ending love, flooding his long and useful days as they rolled nearer and nearer to shine in the beyond.

He was possessed of a governed mind, which had no thought but good, and his self-restraint flowed clear in the tide, widening the waves of peace, good will, and truth.

He was no flatterer, and as an honest man despised the slime of insincerity.

He would not flatter Neptune for his trident,
Or Jove for 's power to thunder.

Silent in his own praise, he gave freely to others just merit and took none from them that was their own.

His courteous demeanor and gentlemanly bearing paralyzed malice and disarmed resentment.

His wisdom saw and seized right, which knowledge oftentimes feared to own.

Wise in counsel, modest in manner, constant in principle, impartial in method, he was just in judgment. He governed his lips as palace doors, and pure and polished were the words that passed their portals.

The lesson of his life taught that here all was naught, and that though we weep with those who weep, yet it is not the room we love, but the inmate; not the broken shell, but the pearl within. The daily walk of ALFRED C. HARMER absolved a fault and helped a virtue grow. He dared the rugged road of right, and while pursuing perilous paths he lived to find easier ascent and lighter loads till he reached the twin sister peaks of Life and Death, around whose chilling snows the gilded clouds were painted in the warmer colors of love.

The cares of anxious days are past to him; and his sun sank slowly as each parting ray gleamed through the clouds of silent sadness, and he dreamed undreamed the tale untold and reached the day that knew only eternal noon.

We are here to drop a tear and to embalm his memory with our love; to plant a flower in his honor whose fragrance may reach those who were so near and dear to him. I say to them, "ALFRED C. HARMER, whom you call dead, sleeps well, and lives and loves you."

Mr. MEYER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise for the purpose of joining in the tribute so well and fitly rendered by others to the memory of the late ALFRED C. HARMER, of Pennsylvania. I have known him well during ten years of mutual association as a member of this body, and to know Mr. HARMER well was to hold him in esteem and respect.

Mr. HARMER's term of service began on the 4th of March, 1871, long before I entered this body. With the exception of the Forty-fourth Congress, Mr. HARMER steadily represented the great State of Pennsylvania, and especially the city of Philadelphia, of which he was a citizen. It is no common honor to be thus chosen to represent a city which in the infancy of our Republic was its national capital, the city where the Continental Congress first met, where our Independence was proclaimed, and where our Federal Constitution was framed by the patriots of 1789. This high honor was enhanced by the growth of this city in population, wealth, educational institutions, commerce, and the arts which have contributed so greatly to our national development. That in a city so important and so fertile in men of talent and force Mr. HARMER should be chosen and so long retained in the public service as he was is a fact that is more impressive than a costly monument would be or any words of eulogy that I could utter.

Nothing less than high qualities of personal integrity, fidelity, and business efficiency could have gained for him such a steady and unwavering support from those who knew him best and were most competent to estimate his value. It is creditable to the city of Philadelphia that, probably more than any other great center of population, she has shown a marked disposition to retain in her service in this Hall Representatives of tried efficiency and fidelity. It is a striking proof of what I say that two of her Representatives have been lately known successively as the "Father of the House," a term given to the oldest member in continuous service. I am free to say that in setting this honorable example this great city has sacrificed none of her important interests in our legislation, but has, on the contrary, promoted those interests and also the interests and influence of the whole Commonwealth to which they belonged.

The year 1871, when Mr. HARMER entered the House of Representatives, was an important period in our history. Among his associates on the State delegation was the Hon. William D. Kelley, a gentleman of uncommon industry, ability, and influence; Mr. Leonard Myers, of Philadelphia, who also rendered long and efficient service; and that grand patriot and statesman, Samuel J. Randall. All these have passed away except Mr. Myers. In the same House we find the honored names of James G. Blaine, Michael C. Kerr, George W. McCrary, James B. Beck, WILLIAM P. FRYE, EUGENE HALE, Henry L. Dawes, Samuel S. Cox, James A. Garfield, Charles Foster, Luke P. Poland, and Jeremiah M. Rusk—all active and forceful men in those stirring times. Only two or three of these illustrious men survive, and to speak of them all now is to recall a past generation. Between that and the present epoch Mr. HARMER was, up to the other day, a connecting link.

Mr. HARMER was not a lawyer by profession, nor did he possess special oratorical gifts. He was a merchant and a business man, and as such amply qualified to represent a great commercial and manufacturing center. He was here in a period of unusual party and sectional bitterness; but, while a strong party man, he was personally devoid of acrimony, and he aroused no animosities. In this way, following the natural bent of a kindly, fair, and just disposition, he was able to secure an appreciative consideration for the business interests which he undertook to champion. I think that I may freely assert that he never made an enemy on either side of this House, and that he enjoyed an uncommon measure of its good will and confidence. There was no one whom he could not freely approach in matters of public business, and no one to whom he in turn would have refused a fair hearing and just consideration. His industry, punctuality, and attention to his duties were not confined to his own city and State. They embraced the Union, and every part of it.

In a period of party strife and undue acrimony in debate, and probably an over-tendency to personal conflicts and imputations, I consider it a fortunate thing for the House to possess a body of members, like Mr. HARMER, whose moderation, good sense, and modesty serve to compose strife and pave the road for judicious and patriotic determinations. The sensible and fair member of this House, wherever he may sit, is as apt to wield a good and great influence as the man who exceeds him in oratory.

It is well known here that a very large part of the most effective and valuable work of a member consists in committee work, either as a member of a committee or in presenting to other committees matters specially affecting the representative's constituents. This service is rarely ostentatious, but it is often laborious, and requires industry, order, tact, and personal influence in order to accomplish the best results. During the last ten years General HARMER has served upon the Committees upon Indian Affairs, Naval Affairs, Foreign Affairs, the Library, and the District of

Columbia. All these were very important committees. The last two were those on which General HARMER last served, and of late years their duties have become much more varied and difficult. Congress is, in fact, the government of this District. This community is entitled to fair and generous treatment, and the city of Washington has always received it at the hands of our deceased associate.

General HARMER never neglected his public work, but he was of a marked social turn. He enjoyed the society of his family and his friends. In his later life he spent many of his summer hours at Brigantine Beach, a place on the New Jersey coast that he was instrumental in developing and building up, and where he enjoyed in a quiet, simple way the outdoor life and relaxation in which he was to all a most agreeable, cheerful, and hospitable companion.

In this brief and hasty sketch I have endeavored to portray the public life of one who for many years pursued the path of steady and unostentatious duty in this Hall. His memory will abide with us and will be remembered by those of us who were his fellow-members with the affection and respect due to his many virtues, his unvarying courtesy and kindness, and the personal worth which characterized him both in private and public life. He has left us forever, it is true, but he has left us nothing to forgive, nothing that we could wish to forget, nothing in which his State, his constituents, and family may not take a just and honorable pride. He was fit to represent a great Commonwealth such as that which honored and trusted him to his latest hours on earth.

Mr. MORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I feel sure that the members present who have come to honor the memory of their departed brother and friend, the late Hon. ALFRED C. HARMER, will accord to me some degree of indulgence, realizing as they must the ordeal through which I have been compelled to pass; first, in presenting myself to the voters of the Fifth Pennsylvania Congressional district as a successor to a man held in the esteem in which they held the late Hon. A. C. HARMER, and, having been elected, in presenting myself to be sworn in at the bar of this House as the substitute in this honorable body of a man who had won so many friends through the love which he inspired during the many years he was a member of this House by his sincerity of purpose and faithful discharge of duty. As they loved him, so, I trust, they will deal gently with my shortcomings.

The late Hon. ALFRED C. HARMER belonged to a group of statesmen coming from the great Keystone State, Pennsylvania, whose record for length of service and services performed can not be equaled by any State in the Union. I refer to the Hon. William D. Kelley and the Hon. Charles O'Neill, who each served fifteen terms in Congress; to the Hon. Samuel J. Randall and to our late lamented friend, who each served fourteen terms in Congress, and to the Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW and the Hon. H. H. BINGHAM, who, thank God, are here with us, strong in health and strong in their usefulness in the councils of this body.

It has been well said that it is not greatness simply to have held important trusts; greatness lies in the faithful performance of all duties committed to us. That man is not truly great who does not display homely, honest nobility in the small affairs of life in his daily intercourse with his fellow-man.

In the Hon. ALFRED C. HARMER, the great State of Pennsylvania, greatest in the Union in its history and resources, found a son well adapted to fill the measure of a representative of all the varied elements of her greatness and power.

The distinguished services of the late Hon. A. C. HARMER on the important committees of this House, which numbers among its members so many efficient men, is sufficient to stamp him as a man far above ordinary attainments and ability. He may not have possessed to the same degree as some others the ability to dazzle the public with bursts of oratory, sallies of wit, or biting sarcasm, but in soundness of judgment, and in thorough grasp of the subjects of legislation, and in patient and conscientious discharge of duty, he stands, and deserves to stand, in the foremost rank; while the number of times he was returned as a member of this House is a monument to his integrity as a man and to his ability as a statesman.

The personality of the late Hon. ALFRED C. HARMER, not only in his own district, but wherever he chanced to go, won for him friends. His kindly bearing and nobility of character were speedily recognized by all with whom he came into intimate contact. To say that he was beloved by all who knew him is but to feebly express the feelings that were entertained toward him.

In his last years of service he was known as the "Father of the House." He was indeed a father to his constituents in the best sense of the word, for it was his constant aim to care for the fatherless children and widows and all who were desolate and oppressed. He was not a politician in the general acceptance of the term; he never posed as such before either his constituents or this body, of which he was a member for so many years. Just as his path was straight, so were his doings as bright as the noonday

sun. Elected by the people, he was of the people and for the people, and his name in his own district was a household word. To one class above all others was he especially a friend. I refer to the old soldier, his widow and orphan. None of those, or none of those that belonged to them, ever appealed to the late Hon. ALFRED C. HARMER in vain.

Above all else on this earth, the Hon. ALFRED C. HARMER loved his home. There it was he found his greatest happiness. Can it, then, be wondered that the loss to his widow and children is what it is? We can extend to them sympathy, but only time and that God who is the father of the widow and the fatherless can succeed in his bountiful mercy in assuaging the irreparable loss. It was they who realized the sacrifices made, the truth of the doctrine, "No greater love hath man than this: that he lay down his life for his friend."

So it was that when the death of this statesman and friend became known it was a sorrow that touched all classes and conditions of men; and not the men only, but the women and the children joined with their husbands and fathers in an expression of the loss they had sustained, which lamentation was as sincere as it was outspoken, for "Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh."

As I said on a late occasion in Philadelphia, in visiting the different portions of the Fifth Pennsylvania district which my campaign necessitated, I was often touched beyond measure and at the same time brought to realize most forcibly the largeness of the place which I was endeavoring to fill. While of course generalities were always indulged in regarding the capabilities and kindliness of the late Hon. A. C. HARMER, yet here and there this man or that man, perhaps the humblest in the assemblage, would take me aside and say, "Do for us as AL. HARMER did and you will be all right; do not forget us people." In fact, it reminded me of being called home on the occasion of the sudden death of a near friend or relative. Upon opening the front door one perhaps sees the familiar hat or coat still hanging on the rack, and turning aside into room after room first one familiar object and then another greets one. In this room perhaps a book open at some favorite passage; in another a bunch of flowers of the variety especially loved, or some pictures on the wall representing the favorite sport or pastime, and so on until is reached the room familiarly called "the study." There is the writing table, there the books and papers spread out and arranged, the letter half written, the ink scarcely dry on the pen, and there the easy chair in front of the fire, in which at times a few minutes would be snatched from labor.

And so it was as I journeyed through the Fifth Pennsylvania district. Everywhere there was something to remind me of the late Hon. ALFRED C. HARMER. And just as I likened the clubbearing his name to the easy chair before the fire, so I might liken his life here to the writing table heaped up on the one side with documents framed for the benefit of the people of the country and his district, on the other side with documents acknowledging services rendered.

His last official act in this House was to administer the oath of office to the present Speaker, the Hon. DAVID B. HENDERSON, a duty which he performed when scarcely able to make his way to the desk and raise his arm. Performing this duty, as he did, contrary to the advice of his physician, it might be said that he was "faithful unto death." What a glorious career, what an ending to a long life—one to be envied by the rich or the poor. For as we brought nothing into this world so can we take nothing out. At the last moment we find him, having completed his threescore years, full of honors, mourned by all who knew him. Can we not, therefore, feel confident that the same voice which brought him the last summons went on to say, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord?"

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, there are a number of Mr. HARMER's friends who had desired to make remarks upon this occasion, but who have been for one reason or another compelled to be absent. I therefore ask unanimous consent that all who desire to print their remarks in the RECORD may be permitted to do so.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LOVERING). The gentleman asks that permission be granted for all who desire to do so to print remarks in the RECORD. Without objection, it is so ordered. As a further mark of respect, and in accordance with the resolution previously adopted, the House now stands adjourned until 12 o'clock on Monday next.

And accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred by the Speaker as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting reports of in-

spectations of disbursements by officers of the Army—to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Arkansas River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of damages by storm at Sabine Pass, Tex.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, in relation to land donated for the improvement of the harbor at Kenosha, Wis.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter of the Secretary of War, transmitting the annual report of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Grasse River, New York—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, with a copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, together with copies of agreements with the Klamath Indians for relinquishment of part of their reservation, a draft of a bill—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of a bill relating to reciprocal recognition of boiler-inspection certificates between maritime nations—to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of State submitting an estimate of appropriation for the United States and Chilean Claims Commission—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Marie Eliza Payne against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Buchanan Schley and William P. Miller, administrators of estate of David R. Miller, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a compilation of the records of the War Department pertinent in connection therewith—to the Committee on Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 12481) granting an increase of pension to John J. Martin—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. McLAIN: A bill (H. R. 12510) for a survey of the Pearl River, in the State of Mississippi, from, and including, its mouth to Monticello, Miss.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12511) for a survey for a channel through Horn Island Pass, Mississippi, leading from the Gulf of Mexico into the Horn Island Harbor, Mississippi—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12512) for a survey of the present channel leading from the wharf at Biloxi, Miss., to Horn Island Harbor, Mississippi—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 12513) to provide for the establishment of a port of delivery at Saginaw, Mich.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 12514) to donate certain lands in Alabama for educational purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A bill (H. R. 12515) granting per diem pension service to honorably discharged officers and enlisted men of the Union Army in the civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HEMENWAY: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 280) in relation to the navigation of Green and Barren rivers, Kentucky—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. MONDELL: A resolution (H. Res. 312) relative to the consideration of S. 3982—to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BULL: A bill (H. R. 12516) granting an increase of pension to Edward Warner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLAYTON of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 12517) granting a pension to Susan Kennedy—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. COONEY: A bill (H. R. 12518) granting a pension to J. W. Pelts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12519) granting a pension to John Ethridge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12520) granting a pension to Ozias Hawkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12521) granting a pension to John Chapman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12522) granting a pension to Nercena Wyatt—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 12523) to correct the military record of the late First Lieut. S. Spencer Carr, Company E, Eighth Illinois Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAY: A bill (H. R. 12524) for the relief of Henry Neff—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MADDOX: A bill (H. R. 12525) for the relief of the trustees, or their successors in office, of the Cherokee Baptist College, located in Cassville, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 12526) granting an increase of pension to Alexander C. Scott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12527) granting an increase of pension to Thomas F. Townsend—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. O'GRADY: A bill (H. R. 12528) granting a pension to Anna E. Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAY of New York: A bill (H. R. 12529) granting an increase of pension to Charles Folsom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12530) granting an increase of pension to Almon W. Gould—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12531) granting a pension to Amelia M. Newton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 12532) for the relief of W. C. Tipton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12533) for the relief of H. C. Armistead—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12534) for the relief of Houston L. Bell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12535) for the relief of the estate of A. L. Logan, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12536) for the relief of William Moseley, jr., administrator of the estate of Mrs. Temperance Moseley—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12537) to refer the claim against the United States of J. M. Huston to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12538) to authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated, and to provide for the payment of, the claim of the North Alabama College, of Huntsville, Ala., for the destruction of said building for Government purposes by the United States military authorities during the late war, and all claims for damages resulting from the appropriation to Government use of any of the furnishings or materials pertaining to said building, and for damage to said building—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12539) to authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated and to provide for the payment of the claim of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Athens, Limestone County, Ala., for the use and occupation of said church building for Government purposes by the United States military authorities during the late war, and all claims for damages resulting from the appropriation to Government use of any of the furnishings or materials pertaining to said building, and for damage to said building—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12540) to pay the claim against the United States of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Athens, Limestone County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12541) to authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated and to provide for the payment of the claim of the Walnut Grove Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Madison County, for destruction of said church by the United States military authorities during the war—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 12542) for the relief of Jonas Early—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12543) granting an increase of pension to Capt. R. H. Atkinson—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RUCKER: A bill (H. R. 12544) granting a pension to Taylor Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A bill (H. R. 12545) granting an increase of pension to William M. Strobe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BELLAMY: Petition of Stokes & Shannonhouse and sundry other brokers of Charlotte, N. C., asking for the repeal of paragraph 4, section 2, of the war-revenue act—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of Hartranft Post, No. 40, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of North Carolina, favoring the passage of House bill No. 5779, giving veterans preferment in public service—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. BROMWELL: Petition of certain brokers of Cincinnati, Ohio, in regard to reduction of war tax—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BULL: Petition of Thomas H. Herndon, president of the American Legion of Honor, relating to the aim and scope of the society—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Edward Warner, late a private of the United States Signal Corps—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: Petition of the monthly meeting of the Friends' Church of Winthrop, Me., in favor of provision to prohibit the importation of intoxicating liquors into countries chiefly inhabited by native races—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, petition of the National Dorothea Dix Memorial Association, praying for an appropriation for the erection of a monument at Hampden, Me., to mark the birthplace of Miss Dorothea Lynde Dix—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. CALDWELL: Papers to accompany House bill No. 12465, granting a pension to Ebenezer H. Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COONEY: Petition of citizens of Boone County, Mo., for the improvement of the Missouri River between Wilton and Hartsburg, in said county—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: Petition of citizens of Green County, Wis., to accompany House bill granting a pension to Joel Rice—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DALZELL: Twenty-two petitions of sundry citizens of Wilkesburg, Allegheny County, Pa., in favor of the suppression of the liquor traffic, and of several other measures—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, petition of sundry citizens of Pennsylvania, in favor of an amendment to the Constitution against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petitions of Otis Shepard & Co., George K. Stevenson & Co., J. M. Houston & Co., and S. B. Charters, all of Pittsburg, Pa., for the repeal of the duty on tea—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of American Association of Masters and Pilots of Steam Vessels, for marine hospital at Pittsburg, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GILLET of Massachusetts: Petitions of the board of directors of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society and the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Board, for the protection of native races in our islands against intoxicants and opium—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petitions of William C. Lilley and citizens of Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa., and D. M. Sloane, of Bellevue, Pa., in favor of the anti-polygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAUGEN: Petition of the Central Life Assurance Society and other insurance agencies of Des Moines, Iowa, for the repeal or modification of the war-revenue law—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LACEY: Petition of L. H. Ross and other citizens of Martinsburg, Iowa, for increase of pension ratings—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolutions of the German Methodist Episcopal Church of Victor, Iowa, favoring the exclusion of the liquor traffic in Africa—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: Petition of Jacob T. Crosby and 19 other citizens of the Second Congressional district of Maine, in favor of an amendment to the Constitution against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Thomas F. Townsend, of Vandalia, Ind.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Alexander C. Scott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. O'GRADY: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Anna E. Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAY of New York: Petition of New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, favoring forestry reserve and national park in Minnesota—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. RIXEY: Petition of the heirs of Gibson R. Whaley, deceased, late of Fairfax County, Va., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of the heirs of William Sullivan, deceased, late of Stafford County, Va., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Capt. R. H. Atkinson, of Alexandria, Va.—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of A. R. Otis, of Kendallville, Ind., for the repeal of the special tax on proprietary medicines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SPRAGUE: Petition of the New England Shoe and Leather Association relative to mailable matter of the second class—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

SENATE.

MONDAY, December 10, 1900.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

WILLIAM B. BATE, a Senator from the State of Tennessee; WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, a Senator from the State of New Hampshire, and THOMAS B. TURLEY, a Senator from the State of Tennessee, appeared in their seats to-day.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Friday last, when, on request of Mr. NELSON, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Journal will stand approved.

SENATOR FROM MINNESOTA.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I beg leave to present the credentials of Hon. Charles A. Towne, appointed by the governor of the State of Minnesota a Senator from that State to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Davis, deceased.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The credentials will be received and read.

The Secretary read the credentials of Charles A. Towne, appointed by the governor of the State of Minnesota a Senator from that State to fill until the next meeting of the legislature thereof the vacancy caused by the death of Cushman K. Davis in the term ending March 3, 1905, as follows:

STATE OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

This is to certify that on the 6th day of December, 1900, pursuant to the provisions of section 3 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States and of paragraph 254 of the general statutes of the State of Minnesota of 1894, Charles A. Towne was duly appointed by me a Senator from the State of Minnesota to represent said State in the Senate of the United States to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Cushman K. Davis, said appointment to be in full force and effect until the next meeting of the legislature of this State and until a successor is elected and qualified.

Done at St. Paul the 6th day of December, 1900.

JOHN LIND, Governor.

ALBERT BERG, Secretary of State.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, I have examined these credentials and I also heard them read. They are correct in form, except in one respect. I will ask the Clerk to read the last clause, beginning "said appointment."

The Secretary read as follows:

Said appointment to be in full force and effect until the next meeting of the legislature of this State and until a successor is elected and qualified.

Mr. CHANDLER. The language of the Constitution is that "the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies." The governor of the State by adding the words "and until a successor is elected and qualified" has undertaken to prescribe the length of the term under this appointment. The governor of a State can not do that. The length of the term is determined by the Constitution, and those words should have been omitted. They are mere surplusage; and I therefore make no objection to having Mr. Towne sworn in under the appointment as it reads.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator appointed will present himself at the desk and take the required oath.

Mr. Towne was escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. NELSON, and the oath prescribed by law having been administered to him, he took his seat in the Senate.

KLAMATH INDIAN RESERVATION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, together with copies of agreements made by Indian Inspectors McConnell and McLaughlin with the Klamath Indians, for the relinquish-

ment of all their rights and interest in and to any part of their reservation in the State of Oregon, as provided by the Indian appropriation act of July 1, 1893, etc.

The communication and accompanying papers will be printed and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and the map of the survey of the reservation accompanying the same will be referred to that committee, without printing.

LANDS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in response to a resolution of January 27, 1898, a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, together with a letter from Col. Theodore A. Bingham, submitting a new list of lots in the city of Washington, D. C., the title to which the records in the office of public buildings and grounds show to be in the United States, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in further response to a resolution of January 27, 1898, a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, together with a letter from Col. Theodore A. Bingham, submitting a final list of lots in the District of Columbia sold by the United States; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

MONETARY SYSTEM FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a compilation of the records of the War Department relative to the establishment of a stable currency in the Philippine Islands; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on the Philippines, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF BOARD OF ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting the annual report of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification for the year ended October 31, 1900; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS J. WOODWARD AND HORACE TYLER.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the findings filed by the court in the cause of Thomas J. Woodward and Horace Tyler, receivers of the New Orleans Towboat Association, vs. The United States; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. H. L. OVERSTREET, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed resolutions commemorative of the life and public services of Hon. Alfred C. Harmer, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 3717) making oleomargarine and other imitation dairy products subject to the laws of the State and Territory into which they are transported, and to change the tax on oleomargarine; and

A bill (H. R. 12281) to amend section 3255 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, concerning the distilling of brandy from fruits.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bill (H. R. 4400) for the relief of Frank E. Kellogg, collector of the Sixth internal-revenue district of Missouri; and it was thereupon signed by the President pro tempore.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. CULLOM. I present a petition signed by Union veterans, soldiers of the civil war, principally from Illinois, praying for the enactment of a graded service pension bill. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CULLOM presented a petition of the Armstrong Cork Company, of Chicago, Ill., praying for a reduction of the war-revenue tax on beer; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Chicago Jewelers' Association, of Chicago, Ill., praying for the establishment of a national park on the Leech Lake, Cass Lake, and Winnibigoshish Lake Indian Reservation, in the State of Minnesota; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. LODGE presented a petition of sundry tea dealers of Boston, Mass., praying for the repeal of the present tax on tea; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.